

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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received JAN 18 1985
date entered MAR 4 1985

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Illinois State Parks (Lodges and Cabins) Thematic Group Nomination

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See attached sheets _____ not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county See attached sheets code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See attached sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See attached sheets

street & number

city, town _____ state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Included in the nomination are the lodge at Black Hawk State Park, and the lodges and cabins at Starved Rock, White Pines, Giant City, and Pere Marquette State Parks. Although each lodge is unique, they all share similarities in use, materials, and setting.

Use:

The lodges were built to provide for the needs of both the overnight camper and the daytime visitor. As such, they are multi-use facilities providing a range of services. The most common features of the lodges are the lounge and dining room.

The lounge is the focal point of each lodge. With the exception of White Pines, they are grand spaces, two-stories in height, with massive stone fireplaces. White Pines, being a smaller scale lodge, is one-story, but shares the characteristic stone fireplace and elaborate exposed truss system. The rooms are principally designed for passive recreation, with furniture, designed specifically for the lodges, grouped about to encourage quiet conversation or relaxation. A second common feature is the dining room, essentially a restaurant catering to both campers and day visitors. Other features of the lodges are comfort stations, (showers and toilet facilities for campers), souvenir stands, and private meeting rooms. In addition, the lodge at Black Hawk includes a museum of Indian artifacts.

Four of the lodges provide overnight facilities. Individual cabins are located adjacent to the lodges at Pere Marquette, White Pines and Giant City. Starved Rock provides cabins as well as a hotel facility connected to the lodge.

Materials:

The consistent use of natural, unfinished building materials reflects a conscious attempt to blend the lodges into their environment. Locally quarried limestone, unhewn logs, and wood shingles are used throughout to reinforce the rustic nature of the lodges. The log construction method used is of particular interest, as it also reflects the "fantasy architecture" nature of these buildings. The use of unhewn logs, and the unfinished nature of the corner notching, does not derive from traditional methods of log construction in Illinois. Rather, it represents a fanciful version of a log cabin in the woods, reinforcing the picturesque effect of the lodges.

The lodges at Giant City, Pere Marquette, and Black Hawk are principally constructed of stone. White Pines is, appropriately, built with unhewn pine logs, while the Starved Rock complex makes use of stone, logs, and wood shingles. These materials are used again as the

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interior finishes, with walls left as unfinished log or stone. The massive log trusses that support the lodge roofs are left uncovered, and are variations on the standard king and queen post truss systems.

Great care and attention is also given to the smaller details of the lodges. The effects are both fanciful, as in the small paned casement windows with their metal strapwork; or rustic, as evidenced by the consistent use of unhewn logs for posts, balconies and railings.

Mention must also be made of the furniture found in the lodges. Designed especially for the lodges, in the Arts and Crafts mode, they contribute to the overall character of the lodge buildings. The furnishings are solid and practical, without sacrificing comfort.

Setting:

The locations within the parks chosen for the lodge buildings satisfy two criteria: easy access by automobile, and a harmony with their environment. Picturesque settings are also common. For example, the Black Hawk Lodge sits atop a bluff providing a panoramic view of the Rock River. The care that was given in siting the lodges can best be illustrated by two examples, White Pines and Starved Rock.

White Pines State Park contains the southern most stand of pine forest in Illinois. As such, conservation serves as high a priority as recreation. Accordingly, the lodge building is of a smaller scale than is found at the other parks. The lodge is approached across a wide lawn, and is nestled on the fringe of a stand of pines. The individual cabins are arranged within this grouping of trees, arranged in a semi-circle behind the lodge building. Access to the cabins is provided by a ring road that allows for cars to be parked behind the cabins. Approaching the cabins from the lodge, one has the illusion of camping out in the northern woods.

At Starved Rock, the lodge building sits atop a bluff that provides a view toward Starved Rock and the Illinois River. As one of the most heavily trafficked state parks, the lodge is larger in scale than White Pines. The cabins are set apart from the lodge, again sited among a stand of trees. Access to the cabins from the lodge is by a bridge crossing a deep ravine. This deliberate siting, in effect, announces a difference between the lodge and its hotel, and the more "isolated" and rustic cabins. Thus the effect of "roughing it" is achieved, although civilization with its modern amenities is nearby.

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Survey Methodology:

The Illinois State Park System includes six lodge buildings. The five lodges included in this nomination represent those constructed between 1934-1942. The lodge at Illinois Beach State Park, built in 1962, represents a later period in lodge design and is not included in this nomination.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) recreation

Specific dates See attached sheets **Builder/Architect** Joseph F. Booton

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The subjects of this nomination satisfy two National Register criteria. The subjects are well-preserved examples of the picturesque mode in park architecture (Criteria C). They are also associated with significant events in state promoted recreation (Criteria A).

Architecture:

The architecture of the state lodges in this nomination are significant expressions of several developments coinciding in the 1930s to produce an appetite for picturesque recreational settings.

One development was the increasing democratization of American culture. It is reflected in the transportation to the parks, the mass-produced and reliable family automobile, and also in the intention of state government to offer a wide range of recreational facilities available to everyman. As the official organ for the parks advised,

Those who have been going to the best resort hotels will find comparable accommodations at the lodges at Starved Rock and Pere Marquette State Parks. More modest facilities are available at White Pines Forest and Giant City State Parks (Illinois Public Works, 1943: 23).

These tourists carried with them the prevailing popular taste for revival style housing, typically Tudor in the 1920's. What one student has called the Jacobean expression of the massive, half-timbered mansion was preferred by the wealthier. More modest means expressed itself in demand for the stone Cotswald cottage. Features common to both include the following: steeply pitched roofs, casement windows, projecting bays, parapets, strapwork, and--especially--half-timbered walls. The feeling "is one of overwhelming horizontality, a tying of the structure to its site" (Grow 1978: 94,96). Suburbs were the setting. Exclusively residential places, at safe distance from the city, perceived as overpopulated, dirty, and too diverse, suburbs reflected a state of mind in the landscape. Each home was separated from the next sufficiently for a surrounding open space of hedges, lawn, and trees to conjure the vision of country living, yet remained close enough to appear as part of a community. The first of these Romantic Suburbs was planned (1853-1869) by Alexander Jackson Davis for Llewellyn Park, New Jersey (Tunnard 1947). The concept became increasingly popular thereafter, especially in the 1920s with the suburban building boom.

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Joseph F. Booton, Chief of Design, Division of Architecture and Engineering, Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, was the architect for the buildings in this nomination. Booton insisted his park building designs reflected Internationalism because their plans were apparent from the exterior, their roofs were simple and direct, materials were few and basic, and components like trusses and fireplaces functioned in those capacities (Booton 1945:19). Their purpose, however, was to create the mood for a woodland retreat, frequently by using the popular pretensions and fantasies sustaining the Adirondak Lodges, the Tudor Revival and the earlier English Arts & Crafts style. About the White Pines State Park, official state literature declared that "staying at the cabins is next thing to being in the deep woods of the north" (Illinois Public Works: 23). Booton carefully crafted decorative details as well as structural components for this mood. It did not shun ornament, and emphasize volume above mass and weight as the International Style did. Booton's reliance on local building materials constituted a sensible use of limited funds.

Booton borrowed the elements of two folk building traditions, that of stone masonry and horizontal log construction, and decorative details from Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts architecture. At times he violated his verbal commitment to folk architecture. "Our structures must blend, not violate the principles of conservation and must have local character--must be indigenous" (Booton 1945:23). All the lodges and the Black Hawk Museum in this nomination were built of locally quarried limestone. The stone work is as structurally sound as that used in the nineteenth century stone structures surviving near the parks and, like them, features random courses of undressed stone. The stone work however, is combined with wooden gables, trusses, and cornering not present in the local remnants of folk stone work. In addition, the wood work employs mixed horizontal and vertical wooden gables, roof purlins of round logs extended beyond the roof edge, wooden balconies, a variety of saddle-notching, and queen post roof trusses unknown together or individually in any Illinois building before the twentieth century. But the elements most clearly revealing the fanciful motives of the designer are the small decorative details, especially the ironwork in the hinges, sign hanger, lighting fixtures, and door bolts.

Lodge exteriors of stone, capped occasionally with big hewn timbers or large scale clapboards convey a ponderous, almost fortress-like, feeling. The stone "cabins" at Pere Marquette supplement the feeling of enduring security, perhaps necessary as an architectural narcotic for urban tourists. Lodge lounges increase the effect. Their high and steeply pitched roof ridges nearly escape vision into brooding darkness and with massively dominant fireplaces conjure feelings of warmth, light, and primal community in the adjacent sitting areas.

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Recreation:

Illinois' state park system grew slowly and sporadically at first. Fort Massac became the first state park in 1903 as the result of the efforts of two legislative liaisons, Julia Scott and Letitia Green Stevenson and a visionary, Joseph Cullen Blair. A newly appointed professor of horticulture at the University of Illinois, Blair promoted the concept of a state park system and concentrated on Massac because of its capacity for beautification and proximity to the University's extension program in southern Illinois. Scott and Stevenson were active in the Daughters of the American Revolution and believed that with Massac as a state park Illinois would begin to assume its rightful place beside the eastern states where there were many memorials to the American Revolution (Taylor 1981). At the Fort Massac the significant steps in the the western phase of the Revolution happened when George Rogers Clark took this fort from the British in 1778.) Due to the efforts of Scott and Stevenson, the state legislature purchased 134 acres for the Fort Massac Park. Starved Rock State Park was created eight years later in 1911. By far the largest state park until the 1930s, Starved Rock originally comprised 898 acres operated as a popular private resort. The state opened it as a public facility in 1912. The justification for starved Rock's acquisition was its scenic attractions and historical significance for the French and Indians (Bates 1944:17)

Land acquisition to develop a system of state parks was somewhat more orderly and frequent thereafter. In 1917 Governor Frank O. Lowden engineered a major reform of state government by sponsoring and promoting legislation of the Civil and Administrative Code. As a result, Illinois' Governor Frank O. Lowden engineered a major reform of state government by sponsoring and promoting legislation of the Civil and Administrative Code. As a result, Illinois governor exercised direct authority over the various departments through directors who sat in the governor's cabinet and administered a hierarchy of bureau chiefs and section heads (Howard 1972:449). Under the terms of the 1917 reform, a five-member Board of State Park Advisors was recommended for appointment by the governor and a director was created for a Department of Public Works and Buildings. Although the Board was not appointed until 1930, a state law of 1925 (amended in 1931) conveyed supervision of state parks to the Director, Department of Public Works and Building; and the 1925 law directed development of a system of state parks to preserve historic sites, preserve natural features, and link each with a network of "scenic parkways" (Division 1938:77-78). Pursuant to this mandate, three of the parks whose lodges are the subject of this nomination became part of the state's system in 1927. At that time these three parks were second in size only to Starved Rock. One park was the 200-acre Black Hawk State Park purchased for its historic and scenic significance (Division 1938:91). The second was the 916-acre Giant City State Park acquired partly by purchase and partly by gift for its scenic value (Division 1938:83). The third was White Pines Forest of which 275 acres were purchased to preserve the

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southernmost stand of virgin white pine surviving in Illinois (Division 1938: 91). Interestingly, White Pines would have entered the park system in 1903 with Fort Massac, but the legislature's appropriation of \$30,000 for purchase was vetoed (Williams 1945a:21).

Beginning in 1930, the state rationalized its acquisition and development policies. In that year Robert Kingery, executive director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and member of the state Board of Park Advisors, guided that board in the adoption of a preservation plan based on the principles of Col. Richard Leiber who had earlier founded the Indiana state park system (Hosmer 1977: 11). The historic park, New Salem, was acquired in 1931 under Governor Louis Emmerson and important steps to fulfill that plan were taken in the waning days of Emmerson's administration. Reconstruction of historic New Salem, now celebrated in its own right as an historic event in historic preservation, was made possible by state acquisition and appropriation for rebuilding thirteen cabins in 1931 (Hosmer 1977: 11). A less reknown but equally important step to develop the recreational capacity of the state park system was also taken in that year in several meetings between the Board of Park Advisors and various local interest groups regarding development of a state park at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. In May 1932, 1,511 acres in the area were purchased and granted for the largest state park of the time, Piasa Bluff State Park, later renamed Pere Marquette State Park (Pere Marquette Master Management Plan 1978: 1). Pere Marquette's purchase was justified by the scenic qualities of the land but was principally intended to provide recreational opportunities for the metropolitan East St. Louis--St. Louis area.

Development of the park system was accelerated and further rationalized during the governorship of Henry Horner (1933-1940). This was the result of Robert Kingery's appointment as Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, and the infusion of federal funds by various New Deal programs. These factors combined to produce the lodges which are the subject of this nomination. Need for them was articulated in December 1932, in the first comprehensive plan for the state park system (Division 1938:78).

Construction labor was furnished by the New Deal program known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Assignment of CCC labor began in a slapdash fashion, to be expected during a crisis such as the Depression. As recalled by Joseph F. Booten, chief state architect for the lodges,

The Federal Government through the combined efforts of the United States Army and the Department of the Interior and its National Park Service, indicated its desire to establish a camp at Starved Rock. Why not

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suggest they build a structure with a dual purpose--first to house the boys, then, when they move out, with slight alterations and additions, make it the new lodge? This suggestion was made. The Army was amenable to the idea. They phoned from Washington, D.C. one afternoon at about 3:30--when could the plans be done and how long would it take to place the bids in the Army's hands? The answer was about ten days. A short wait, then, "all right, get started". In a few hours there were seven or eight cleared drafting boards with clean tops and two eager hands for each. The program was vague, both for the CCC use and future lodge occupancy. Our knowledge of suitable materials was meager.

Usually a job gets started in a small way and as things develop more men are added as the momentum gains. Therefore, an entire group had to start at once. We worked night and day, literally, and completed the project in about 5 days, allowing another 5 days for contractor's bids; the last stretch was 24 hours, without sleep. Bids were received--but in the meantime the Army felt it could not wait even such a short time and started on the new familiar type of barracks. But our work was not in vain because ideas had been crystalized! The cabins were laid aside, but not for long.

The CCC boys, under Illinois State Park and National Park supervision, began their work of building trails, shelters, bridges, and other minor structures. The program was intended not to interfere with the building industry, so \$50,000 (Federal participation) was set as the limit on any one structure. Why not erect a shelter which later could be enclosed to form the lounge and the lodge? Our plans were brought from the vault and working drawings prepared for the roof trusses, roof, columns and foundations for the future walls and a huge central double fireplace and chimney. They were turned over to the Park authorities, materials were purchased and the boys got under way in 1934. They did a magnificent job which today is the show piece of the interior. A temporary gravel floor was laid and as a shelter was the scene of many picnic parties and barbecue roasts for almost two years. (Booten 1945: 20-21)

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New Deal programs sustained the construction boom for Illinois' developing state park system. Eventually more than seventy-seven CCC camps worked in Illinois (Taylor 1980: 10). In addition to Starved Rock, camps at the state parks in this nomination constructed most of the buildings in this nomination by 1936. Exceptions include the lodge at Black Hawk completed in 1942 and additions to the lodges at Giant City and Pere Marquette, completed in 1952. The lodges in this nomination have periodically been adapted with the latest user conveniences but each survives structurally intact from the 1934-42 building episode when Illinois developed its plan for recreational state parks.

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Bates, Brockett R.

- 1944 "Modern Living and Legend's Magic Blend at Starved Rock,"
Illinois Public Works, II:3, 27-29.

Booton, Joseph F.

- 1945 "State Park Architecture Harmonizes with Scenery," Illinois
Public Works, III:2, 18-23.

Division of State Parks of the Department of Public Works and Buildings,
the Illinois State Planning Commission, and the Chicago Regional
Planning Commission; the National Park Service cooperating.

- 1938 Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, Chicago:
Illinois State Planning Commission.

Grow, Lawrence

- 1978 Old House Plans: Two Centuries of American Domestic
Architecture, New York, Universe Books.

Hosmer, Charles B.

- 1977 "Preservation Movement in Illinois," in Ruth Eckdish Knack,
editor, Preservation Illinois: A Guide to State and Local
Resources, Illinois Department of Conservation.

Howard, Robert P.

- 1972 Illinois: A History of the Prairie State, Grand Rapids,
Michigan, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company.

Illinois Department of Conservation

- 1978 "Pere Marquette State Park: Master Management Plan,"
unpublished report.

Illinois Public Works.

- 1943 "State Parks Attract More Vacationers," I:1, 23.

- 1946 "Banner Season for State Parks, IV:4, 14-15.

Taylor, Richard S.

- 1981 "How Illinois Got Its First State Park," Historic Illinois,
IV:1, 4-5 and 13.

- 1980 "New Salem Hosts CCC Reunion," Historic Illinois, III:3, 10-11.

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Tunnard, Christopher

1947 "The Romantic Suburb in America," Magazine of Art, XXXX, 184-7.

Williams, George W.

1945a "White Pines Forest State Park Ideal Vacation Spot," Illinois Public Works, III:3, 21-24.

1945b "Giant City State Park Major Southern Illinois Attraction," Illinois Public Works, III:4, 27-30.

1947 "Black Hawk State Park Rich in Indian History," Illinois Public Works, V:4, 9-10.

Wynn, Nan

1981 "Hauberg Indian Museum Depicts Sauk/Mesquakie Culture," Historic Illinois, III:5, 5-6.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: Giant City State Park Lodge and Cabins
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Carbondale vicinity
COUNTY: Jackson
ADDRESS: R. R. #1
Makanda, IL 62958

OWNER'S NAME: Illinois Department of Conservation
ADDRESS: 524 South Second, Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Same as Owner

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated area includes the lodge and adjacent cabins. The east boundary is the park road. The west boundary is the bluff line. The north boundary is along a line fifty yards north of the north wall of the lodge. The south boundary is along the park road, 100 yards from the south wall of the lodge building.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: approximately four

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1933-1939

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER: Joseph F. Booten

DESCRIPTION - SECTION 7:

The lodge is a rectangular stone building consisting of a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings.

The main lodge block, containing the lounge, is a two-story structure constructed of random coursed variegated limestone. The east and west facades are identical and are approached from stone terraces. On these facades, three glazed double doors provide access to the lounge. This pattern is repeated on the second story, where the doors open onto log balconies. A stone chimney is located at the south gable end, and the gently pitched gable roof is supported by corbeled stone shoulders at the corners and exposed log rafters.

At both ends of the main lodge block are one-story stone wings. The north wing contains the dining room and service area. Although it was originally surrounded by a stone terrace, these were enclosed at a later date to expand the dining room. The current appearance of this wing is a continuous band of casement windows framed by board and batten wood siding, resting on a stone foundation.

The south wing is a one-story comfort station, containing restrooms and showers. Like the rest of the lodge, it is constructed of variegated

limestone. Windows throughout the lodge are wood casements with iron hinges, stone sills, and wood lintels.

The most impressive interior space is the two-story lounge. The focal point is a massive stone fireplace at the south end of the lounge. Stairs, on either side of the fireplace, provide access to the U-shaped balcony that overlooks the lounge. To emphasize the rustic nature of the lodge, the walls are stone and the balcony structure is roughly hewn log. The interior space rises to a height of twenty-two feet from floor to ceiling, where the exposed log trusses complete the rustic effect.

Twelve single cabins are located south of the lodge. They are arranged in a flattened figure 8 amidst a wooded area at the foot of a bluff. Each is rectangular in plan, with a combination of horizontal and vertical board and batten wood siding. Their gable roofs are covered with asbestos shingles.

SIGNIFICANCE - SECTION 8:

The lodge at Giant City State Park contributes to both the themes of architecture and recreation which recommend this thematic nomination to the National Register.

ARCHITECTURE:

The lodge at Giant City is second only to that of Pere Marquette and Starved Rock as a full statement of the picturesque mode common to structures in this nomination. Giant City's lodge, however, relies on a rich interplay of both wood and stone to enclose a large space in the same cathedral-like fashion as the facilities for the largest parks at time of construction, Pere Marquette and Starved Rock. Such a disproportionately strong architectural statement perhaps reflects the large number of CCC "boys" active in the park and the political clout of southern Illinoisans for whom the park has always had great sentimental value.

RECREATION:

Giant City's dramatic topography has attracted a succession of uses. "Stone fort" built of loose stone along several acres of an 80-foot sandstone cliff are thought to have been built between 600 and 900 A.D. by Late Woodland people. The area earned its name from early settlers who saw a resemblance between the position of its high sandstone blocks and a city street grid. Confederate and Union army deserters hid among the area's rock formations and forests during the Civil War and provided an additional nostalgic appeal to twentieth century southern Illinoisans (Williams 1945). This unusual combination of historic and scenic features recommended the area as a natural consideration when Illinois began developing a state park system in the 1920s.

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GIANT CITY

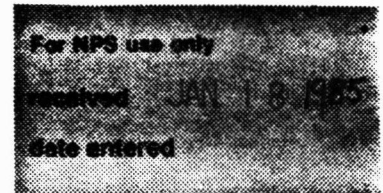
Acreage of nominated property: 4
Quadrangle name: Makanda, IL

UTM References

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
16	307250	4162580

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GIANT CITY

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 4
Quadrangle name: Makanda, IL

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
16	306680	4163500

incorrect - replaced by 2/12/85 submission

MAR 4 1965

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: Pere Marquette State Park Lodge and Cabins
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Alton vicinity
COUNTY: Jersey Code: 083
ADDRESS: Box 158
Grafton, IL 62037

OWNER'S NAME: Illinois Department of Conservation
ADDRESS: 524 South Second, Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Same as Owner

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated area includes the lodge and all cabins, and immediate landscaping. The complex bounded on the west by Illinois highway 100, on the north and south by ravines, and on the east by the road east of the cabins. Refer to the attached site plan.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: approximately sixteen

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1933-1939

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER: Joseph F. Booten

DESCRIPTION - SECTION 7:

Included in this complex are a stone lodge building and seven adjacent cabins.

The lodge is built of rusticated limestone laid in random courses. The building is roughly E-shaped, with the main block of the building sited along an east-west axis and comprising the comfort station, lounge, and dining room. Extending from the north facade are three wings: the concessions wing (added to the complex in 1952), the administration wing (which also provides a principal entrance to the lounge), and the kitchen/service wing. Only the concessions wing is not finished in stone, but in clapboards. The steeply pitched gable roofs are covered with wood shakes. The gable ends are covered with board and batten wood siding. Exterior features that contribute to the rustic character of the lodge include exposed log rafters and the unhewn log walls of the comfort station behind the concessions wing. Windows throughout the complex are wood casements with iron hinges and wood shutters. A flagstone terrace runs along the south side of the lodge.

The lounge is the principal interior space. A massive stone fireplace dominates the west wall of this two-story space. Exposed roof trusses of

unhewn log, stone walls, a log balcony in the northeast corner, and board and batten siding in the gable complete the interior finishes.

The seven cabins are arranged in an L-shaped configuration north of the lodge, and separated from it by a road leading to a parking area east of the lodge. Like the lodge, the cabins are constructed of stone. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends; additional exterior features include wood shakes on the gable roofs, stone chimneys, and wood casement windows with wood shutters.

SIGNIFICANCE - Section 8:

The lodge with cabins at Pere Marquette satisfy the criteria of architecture and recreation for which this thematic nomination warrants National Register designation.

ARCHITECTURE:

Pere Marquette's lodge and cabins are rivaled in size and geographic extent only by the same at Starved Rock State Park. As such, they represent the upper echelon of the complex of the lodge with cabins at the state parks and visually convey the relative importance among the others at the time of construction. All the picturesque qualities are embodied in the buildings of this complex.

RECREATION:

Pere Marquette's facilities were the first built in the state park system to satisfy the recreational needs of a nearby metropolitan area. Although Starved Rock State Park was conceived as a playground for Chicago and ninety miles away, Pere Marquette was easily more accessible in the 1930s to the metropolitan East St. Louis-St. Louis area only twenty-five miles from the park (Illinois Public Works 1946:15). Selection for the park system was based almost exclusively on the area's scenic topography as described in the state park plan for 1938: "the park is characterized by river frontage, rugged hills, ravines, fine timber, rock outcrops, springs, and good views over the Illinois and Mississippi rivers" (1938 Plan: 86). The weakness of the area's values as an historic site with educational uses is reflected in the early uncertainty about a name. For a year, the park was named Piasa after the controversial aboriginal pictograph which once existed nearby. The park was later re-named for the better known explorer and missionary although the state park plan of 1938 acknowledged "the site has some slight historical associations with Father Marquette. . ." (Division 1938: 86).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 4

PERE MARQUETTE

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 16
Quadrangle name: Brussels, IL-MO

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A:	15	712840	4316300
B:	15	713080	4316500
C:	15	713180	4316200
D:	15	713000	4316140

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: Starved Rock Lodge and Cabins
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: LaSalle-Peru vicinity
COUNTY: LaSalle Code: 099
ADDRESS: Box 116
Utica, IL 61373

OWNER'S NAME: Illinois Department of Conservation
ADDRESS: 524 South Second, Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Same as Owner

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated area includes the lodge, all cabins, and surrounding woods. This complex is best understood by reference to the enclosed site plan.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: approximately seventeen

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1933-1939

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER: Joseph F. Booten

DESCRIPTION - SECTION 7:

The lodge building includes a central lounge flanked by dining room and hotel wings. The complex also includes twelve cabins. The buildings are sited on a heavily wooded bluff overlooking Starved Rock and the Illinois River.

Stone, unhewn log, clapboards, and wood shingles comprise the exterior finishes of the lodge building. The central portion of the lodge, the lounge, is defined by unhewn logs with random corner notching resting on a limestone foundation. Principal entry to the lounge is from the south, where carved logs support a small gabled porch. The north side of the lounge, where a change in grade provides a two story facade, contains a continuous band of windows and three doors, providing light to the interior and access to a flagstone terrace. To the east of the lounge is a two-story dining room/service wing; a three-story hotel wing is west of the lounge. Both are covered in a combination of clapboard and wood shingles stained a light green. Exterior alterations to the lodge appear to be limited to the replacement of the hotel wing's wood casement windows with modern single pane metal casements.

The principal interior spaces are the lounge and the dining room. The lounge is a two-story space with a stone double fireplace in the center. The

MAY 28 1985

main lounge area is raised three steps above the concessions and business office area, and further defined by a log railing. Interior features include unhewn log walls and board and batten siding in the gables. The log roof trusses are left exposed. The dining room contains similar finishes, including a stone fireplace on the east wall. The hotel wing contains modern guest rooms decorated with knotty pine paneling.

There are twelve cabins located adjacent to the lodge. Two four-room cabins are just west of the hotel wing. The remaining single cabins are separated from the lodge by a steep ravine (called Fox Canyon). Access to these cabins from the lodge is by a footbridge. All the cabins are built of unhewn logs with random corner notching. The siting of the cabins amidst a heavily wooded area and their physical separation from the lodge emphasize their "camping in the woods" character.

SIGNIFICANCE - Section 8:

Starved Rock State Park Lodge satisfies the themes of the architecture and recreation for which this thematic nomination is proposed for the National Register.

ARCHITECTURE:

Starved Rock's lodge and cabins are rivaled in size and geographic extent only by the same at Pere Marquette. They represent the upper echelon of the Lodge with cabins complex at the state parks and visually convey their rank among the others at the time of construction. Both the lodge and cabins embody picturesque qualities.

The lodge has a special place in this nomination because it is the largest structure built primarily in wood to convey the picturesque mode which unifies this thematic nomination. Booten designed round log purlins with unevenly hewn ends that extend beyond the roofedge for the lodge in order to capture the atmosphere of a woodsy retreat. Although the towering three-story dormitory diminishes this mood, the public lounge replicates the cathedral-like qualities of its counterparts at Black Hawk, Giant City, and Pere Marquette.

RECREATION:

Illinois officially ranked this lodge with its dormitory as the finest in the state parks when it was built. For example, it was observed in the first issue of the state organ for state parks that,

Starved Rock Lodge is a magnificent structure of stone and logs. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country. Up-to-date in every respect, there are 48 rooms with private bath. The high and colorful lounge is inviting in its informality. The beautiful pine-paneled dining room is noted for its cuisine. The basement

recreation room is a popular spot (Bates 1944:28).

Clearly, the state believed the benefits of urban and country life were compatibly combined and rid of their preceived disadvantages in this recreational setting, much as suburbs offered middle class residents.

Starved Rock was reckoned worthy of this effort because it had the largest attendance of Illinois' state parks when the lodge was designed. Acquisition had been justified in terms of scenic and historic conservation; but the rationale shifted to recreation by the mid-1930's and accounts dwelled on the heavy traffic counts.

This is the most extensively used state park in Illinois, being only 90 miles from Chicago and readily accessible by automobile. As evidenced by the variety of facilities offered, the park is used for a wide number of recreational purposes of which picknicing, hiking, boating, camping and swimming are the most important. (Division 1938: 90)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

STARVED ROCK

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 17
Quadrangle name: Starved Rock, IL

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A:	16	332940	4575880
B:	16	333160	4575940
C:	16	333400	4575780
D:	16	333360	4575720

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: White Pines State Park Lodge and Cabins
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Dixon
COUNTY: Ogle Code: 141
ADDRESS: R. R. #1
Mt. Morris, IL 61054

OWNER'S NAME: Illinois Department of Conservation
ADDRESS: 524 South Second, Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Same as Owner

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated area includes the lodge and cabins within the area defined by the perimeter road that rings the lodge and cabins and also to include the wooded area within fifty yards of the perimeter road. The additional wood lot is included to preserve the "woodland retreat" character of the complex. See the attached site plan.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: approximately seven

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1933-1939

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER: Joseph F. Booten

DESCRIPTION - SECTION 7:

Included in the nominated complex are the lodge building and sixteen cabins, all constructed of unhewn pine logs.

The main lodge building is actually two one-story buildings arranged in an L-shaped configuration and connected by a covered breezeway. The north building contains the lounge and restrooms; the south building contains the dining room and kitchen. Both buildings are rectangular with unhewn log walls and stone chimneys. Board and batten shed additions are located along the east facades of the buildings. The gable roofs are covered in wood shakes and are supported by exposed log rafters. The interiors of the lounge and dining rooms have large stone fireplaces as focal points, exposed log walls, and elaborate log truss systems supporting the roofs.

The cabins, located in a circular arrangement north of the lodge, are set within a stand of pine trees. A narrow blacktop road rings the cabins, providing access to small parking areas behind the cabins. The three northernmost cabins are large, multi-family units, each containing four

rooms. The remaining cabins are single units. Like the lodge, they are constructed of unhewn logs with irregular corner notching, exposed log rafters, and stone chimneys.

SIGNIFICANCE - SECTION 8:

The lodge at White Pines State Park satisfies the criteria for architecture and recreation by which the thematic nomination merits National Register designation.

ARCHITECTURE:

White Pines' lodge and cabins are the smallest in this nomination and help state the wide range of Booten's expression of the picturesque mode. The lodge deserves special note because its nearly comprehensive utilization of wood (except for the fireplace and chimney) in the form of round timbers creates the impression of a less durable structure than the other lodges in this nomination befitting this park's place in the state plan. Also, the name White Pines State Park is reflected literally in the lodge's primary building material, pine logs. Between this small structure and the hugh counterparts of Pere Marquette and Starved Rock, Booten remained consistent with his architectural program to create fanciful forest retreats. Although the same reverential environment of the bigger lodges was not possible to achieve in this modest one and one-half story structure, Booten repeated the pattern of exposed roof rafters and purlins supported by kingpost trusses common to all the lodges in this nomination.

RECREATION:

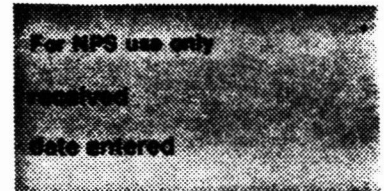
This park's creation for conservation has always far outweighed its recreational uses and explains the lodge's rank as the smallest in this nomination. The park's tract at the time of the lodge's construction was a grove of white pines, many more than 100 years old and 125 feet tall, "comparable to the best stands in the country," according to the state's official description (Williams 1945a:21). The state park plan at the time of lodge construction advised against facilities to attract more intensive recreational use. The relative value of the park's competing conservation and recreation functions, which has perpetually restrained the lodge's development, is reflected in the plan's concluding recommendations:

Further state recreational areas must be provided near the concentrated population of northern Illinois in order to relieve the burden on White Pines Forest. Additional acreage will be necessary at this park to protect present holdings and to help diffuse the present excessively concentrated use of the forest. Probably two or three hundred acres could be acquired and planted with white pines and deciduous trees in such proportions and groupings as eventually would closely resemble the native growth. However, no additional facilities should be provided in connection with this expansion. To provide them would be to encourage

even greater numbers of people to use the park, which is the condition to be avoided. The purpose of obtaining additional area should be solely to protect present holdings and to distribute the present attendance over a wide area. (Division 1938:91)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

10

Page 5

WHITE PINES

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 7

Quadrangle Name: Grand Detour, IL

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A:	16	295760	4652060
B:	16	295900	4652040
C:	16	295960	4651780
D:	16	295900	4651740
E:	16	295780	4651780

M

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM

PROPERTY NAME: Black Hawk Museum and Lodge
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island vicinity
COUNTY: Rock Island Code: 161
ADDRESS: 1510 46th Avenue
Rock Island, IL 61201

OWNER'S NAME: Illinois Department of Conservation
ADDRESS: 524 South Second, Springfield, Illinois

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Same As Owner

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nominated area includes the lodge and museum and their immediate setting. The south boundary is the bluff. The north boundary is Illinois Highway 5. The east and west boundaries are formed by parallel lines fifty yards from either end of the museum and dining room.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: approximately three

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Lodge (1934-1941), Museum (1938)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER: Joseph F. Booten

DESCRIPTION - SECTION 7:

Summary: This limestone structure sits atop a bluff overlooking the Rock River, and includes three principal elements: a museum, lounge, and dining room, all connected by an enclosed gallery.

The exterior walls are constructed of locally quarried stone, laid in random courses. The walls of the museum building are buttressed. The steeply pitched gable roofs are covered with red asbestos shingles. Dormers are located on the museum and lounge portions of the complex. A stone terrace on the south facade provides a view of the Rock River. A statue of Black Hawk is located on the terrace. Principal alterations are: enclosing the gallery with board and batten siding and single pane inoperable sash windows, and enclosing the balcony connecting the lounge and museum to provide for restrooms.

On the interior, a gallery runs along the south facade of the central lounge block, providing access to the museum and dining room wings. The lounge is a large open space, with a cathedral ceiling, stone fireplaces at

either end of the room, knotty pine siding, and roof trusses of rough hewn log. Of particular interest are two murals depicting scenes from Indian life on the east and west walls. Glazed double doors on the north facade provide access to a balcony. The east wing contains a dining room and kitchen, and the west wing includes a museum of Indian artifacts. Both rooms have interior finishes similar to those in the lounge including stone fireplaces and an exposed log truss system. Principal interior alterations are limited to the addition of a snack bar in the northeast corner of the lounge.

SIGNIFICANCE - Section 8:

This complex embodies the architecture and is associated with the recreational subject of this thematic nomination.

ARCHITECTURE:

Booten came closest to acknowledging the fanciful origins of his park designs in attributing military rather than recreational models to the museum and lodge at Black Hawk State Park:

At the time we were designing this building we were engrossed in the restoration of Fort Chartres and sure both projects were to be of stone, heavy timbers and iron, we thought it appropriate to work along similar lines. So, upon very close examination, some of its details have an American-French Colonial military flavor, . . . (Booten 1945:22)

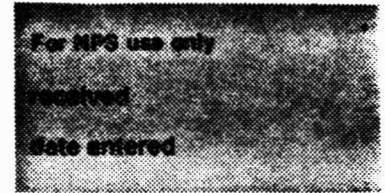
The statement concludes with a virtual definition of the picturesque: "in general, it [the museum and inn] is an irregular mass of stone, with low eaves and large expanses of dark red clay shingles and dormers, stretching along the ridge of the river bluff" (Booten 1945:22). In execution, the complex at Black Hawk State Park, however, fulfills the picturesque ideal no more than the other subjects of this nomination.

RECREATION:

Black Hawk was one of three parks acquired in 1927 to develop a system of state parks according to a 1925 statute. The Tri-Cities Railways Company developed the site originally for profit. At the terminal for a city street car system, an amusement park was built with various rides, including a "chute-the-chutes," and the Watch Tower restaurant. The latter was named for the vantage point the famous Sauk and Fox chief, Black Hawk, used to survey his tribe's ancestral home before defeat in 1832 ended Indian presence in northern Illinois (Booten 1945:21-22). Historic tradition was supplemented after state acquisition by construction of the museum to store and display the polyglot collection of Indian, African, and Mexican artifacts gathered by John H. Hauburg, a local philanthropist. Two of the most unusual items are a scaled-down summer long-house and a full-scale winter hut built by the Sauk Indians in 1939 at the first annual Pow Wow (Wynn 1981:5). It was a special event sponsored by the state to lure tourists for educational purposes (Williams 1947:10).

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Continuation sheet

Item number

10

Page 2

BLACK HAWK

Aceage pf nominated property: approximately 3
Quadrangle name: Milan Ill.-Iowa

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
15	702720	4592930

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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received 1/18/85
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Illinois State Parks Lodges and Cabins Thematic Resources
State ILLINOIS *La Salle Co*

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Black Hawk Museum and Lodge **Substantive Review** Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 3/4/85

Attest

2. Giant City State Park Lodge and Cabins **Substantive Review** Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 3/4/85

Attest

3. White Pines State Park Lodge and Cabins **Substantive Review** Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 3/4/85

Attest

4. Pere Marquette State Park Lodge and Cabins **Substantive Review** Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 3/4/85

Attest

5. Starved Rock Lodge and Cabins Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 5/8/85

Substantive Review

Attest

6. Keeper

Keeper

Attest

7. Keeper

Keeper

Attest

8. Keeper

Keeper

Attest

9. Keeper

Keeper

Attest

10. Keeper

Keeper

Attest

Cover

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Illinois State Parks Lodges and
Cabins Thematic Resources
Jackson, Jersey, LaSalle, Ogle
and Rock Island Counties
ILLINOIS

Substantive Review

Working No. JAN 18 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 2/4/85 - 3/4/85
Action: ACCEPT 3-4-85
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Accept despite problems with documentation - see comments below and on individual evaluation sheets. Criterion A is probably applicable, but it is not sufficiently documented - see over.

Recom./Criteria Accept theme - C
Reviewer G. Owen
Discipline Historic
Date 3/4/85
 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition Check one Check one
 excellent deteriorated unaltered original site
 good ruins altered moved date _____
 fair unexposed

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked : criterion A
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

There should be a period of significance for the theme

and survey methodology were the theme obviously focused around a specific architectural type i.e. - lodges (and cabins) in state parks. The architectural significance of both the theme and the lodges is adequately discussed. But additional types of park structures would represent the historical significance of a) the development of state parks, and b) the importance of recreation in state parks in Illinois. These other property types have not

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property
Quadrangle name
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps Boundaries should have been drawn on individual site plans.
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



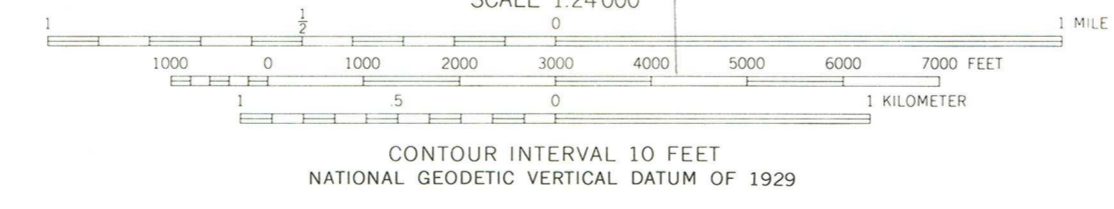
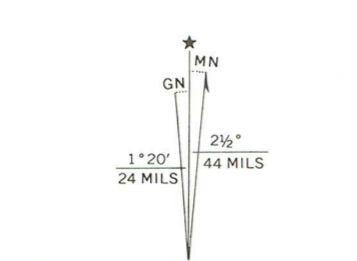
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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, east and west zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978



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AMS 3159 II SW-SERIES V883

MEETING REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: *IL State Park Hodges + Cabins TR*

LOCATION OF MEETING: *NR*

DATE: *2/25/85*

STAFF MEMBER: *P. Grovener*

DIVISION: *IRD*

PARTICIPANT:

ORGANIZATION:

PHONE:

Carol Shall

NR

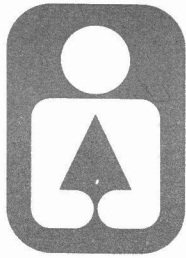
Beth Grovener

"

REPORT:

*Decision: to treat resources as over-50-yr. old resources;
that is, exceptional significance does not have to be proved.*

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE - ROOM 100, 160 NORTH LASALLE 60601-3184

April 1, 1985

National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
c/o Beth Grosvenor
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

As promised in my other letter of this day regarding the State Parks Lodges Thematic Nomination, please find herewith, the site maps to scale with boundaries that you requested by your Return Sheet of March 15, 1985.

Please let me know whatelse might be required for a final decision.

Sincerely,

Keith A. Sculle
National Register Coordinator

Recd 4/9/85

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE - ROOM 100, 160 NORTH LASALLE 60601-3184

April 1, 1985

National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
c/o Beth Grosvenor
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

Herewith are answers to your questions causing resubmission of the National Register nomination for Illinois State Parks Lodges and Cabins Thematic Nomination.

1. Dates of Construction:

- a. Starved Rock: The idea for the complex was conceived in 1933-4. In 1936, the Lodge space was enclosed, and the dining room and kitchen wings were built. All cabins were built in 1935. The hotel was opened in 1939.
- b. Pere Marquette: The idea for the complex was conceived in 1933-4. The Lodge and cabins were completed by 1939.
- c. Giant City: The idea for the complex was conceived in 1933-4. The Lodge was completed in 1935 and the cabins were completed by 1939.
- d. White Pines: The idea was conceived in 1933-4 for the complex. Actual work was completed in 1939.
- e. Black Hawk: The idea for these was conceived in 1933-4. The Lodge was completed between 1934 and 1941. The Museum was completed in 1938

2. Boundary maps to scale:

These will be forwarded under separate cover for White Pines, Starved Rock, Pere Marquette, and Giant City. No site plan will be provided for Black Hawk, however, because its boundaries are far simpler than those above.

Recd 4/10/85

Beth Grosvenor
Page 2
April 1, 1985

I hope these materials are helpful to you in making the final decision regarding these resources, which I firmly believe should be designated National Register. Of course, if you have additional questions, please do contact me.

Sincerely yours,



Keith A. Sculle
National Register Coordinator